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standing of every student and lawyer of our time. The introduction also contains a complete and valuable bibliography of the printed editions of the *Tenures*. It is to be hoped that further volumes edited on the lines of the present one will soon be added to this series of classics.

W. H. H.

**HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.** By Francis B. Tiffany. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1903. pp. xiii, 609. 8vo.

As the preface states strongly the author's indebtedness to certain predecessors who have composed treatises or have edited cases, it is obvious that this book makes slight claim to originality. This has excited some criticism, but, it would seem, unjustly, for the author, going far beyond quotation and paraphrase, gives occasional discussions of his own and adds references not found elsewhere. The chief defect is the omission of about half of the subject of Agency, namely, the topics often treated under the head of Master and Servant. The blame for this omission seems not to rest upon the author, for he explains that it is caused by the plan of the series to which this book belongs. It would be possible, doubtless, to divide the law of Agency into parts and to assign them among Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Evidence, Equity, and Persons; but such a distribution of the subject would disregard and conceal the very important truth that Agency is a consistent science composed of interdependent parts, and any departure from the treatment of the whole subject as one science — such, for example, as the consigning of parts to Torts, Negligence, or wherever else this series may place the omitted topics — differs from that most objectionable course in degree only, and not in kind. The author must, it seems, bear the burden of a few slips. Surely it is a mistake to fail to modify the statement (p. 21, n. 6) that "a partner cannot bind his firm by deed unless authorized under seal." Again there is a pitfall for students in the statement (p. 90), in bold type, that "a contract of agency which contemplates an illegal object is void"; for this statement, especially as the context is "What acts can be done by an agent," encourages the inference that acts performed under such an agency create no liability against the principal and in behalf of the third person, and a neighboring passage (p. 91) which may set the thoughtful reader on the right track is not so placed or expressed as to overcome the danger of error. Again, the statement and discussion (pp. 167-169) as to formal powers of attorney cannot be considered adequate, for *North River Bank v. Aymar*, though cited, is not discussed, and seems to be quite inconsistent with a natural understanding of the text. Still again, the discussion (pp. 199-201) of fictitious bills of lading and the like is not adequate. It would be easy to lengthen this list of shortcomings, but to do so would give the unjust impression that this book is frequently inaccurate. The truth is that many of the shortcomings are the mere slips found in any first edition, and many others are mere examples of the danger lurking in general statements.

**THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS: A Study in Recognition and Foreign Policy.** By Frederic L. Paxson. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach. 1903. pp. 264. 8vo.

The author of this small book has taken in hand a difficult task; and that he has offered an interesting book as the result of his work is subject for congratulation. The work cannot, however, be praised, without adding several qualifications. The style is extremely involved at times, making a second and even a third reading of a sentence necessary to get the full bearing or meaning of an ordinary statement of fact. That which mars the book most seriously, however, is the almost entire lack of summaries. The need of these is apparent when one considers the arrangement of the book. In an introduction the author considers the cases presented for recognition during the wars of the

American Revolution and of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Eras in France. The rest of the book is divided into three lengthy chapters, the first being a history of the South American Wars of Liberation; the second, an account of the South American policy of the United States; and the third, an account of British relations with South America. Though the events narrated in these chapters were happening contemporaneously, they are not sufficiently interwoven and connected in the book. The reader is asked to carry too much in mind, to do too much for himself. The full effect is lost by the failure to recapitulate and summarize. These faults, however, are faults of form rather than of substance. The author has done good service in collecting within a single volume so much that is of interest to the student of history, and so much that was hitherto scattered and inaccessible. The political side has been emphasized more than the legal. The discussion of the legal aspects of recognition is meagre and scattered. Here again the lack of summaries detracts from the value of the book to the lawyer. The table of contents is minute; but the addition of an index would have made the book more available for reference. It should be added that the work contains a considerable bibliography of the subject.

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CYCLOPEDIA OF LAW AND PROCEDURE. Edited by William Mack and Howard P. Nash. Vol. VII. New York: The American Law Book Company. London: Butterworth & Co., 1903. pp. 1139. 4to.

The contents of the seventh volume of this series commence with the concluding part of the discussion on "Chattel Mortgages," and embrace the first part of that on "Commercial Paper." The latter is by far the most important article, covering considerably more than half the volume. This is the work of Mr. Joseph F. Randolph, assisted by the editorial staff. Mr. Randolph is the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Commercial Paper," which is well known in this field of the law. His qualifications for the task assigned him are consequently apparent.

In a work of this sort, where the effort is not so much to explain the law as to set forth clearly and succinctly the state of the decisions, the difficulties are mainly those of selection and arrangement. The selection should be discriminating and yet exhaustive, the arrangement logical without sacrifice of convenience for reference. These tests the work in question satisfactorily meets, both in the text itself and also in the citations, which are not only ample but well selected and arranged. As a reference manual, which is all the book purports to be, it ought to prove of considerable service to the practitioner.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS BUSINESS CORPORATION LAW OF 1903, covering private business corporations excepting financial, insurance, and public service corporations. By Prescott F. Hall. Boston: William J. Nagel. 1903. pp. lxii, 353. 8vo.

REPORTS AND RECORDS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION. New South Wales, 1903. Vol. II. Parts, 1, 2, 3, and 4. Edited by G. C. Addison. Sydney, N. S. W.: William Applegate Gullick. 1903. pp. viii, 1-104; viii, 105-200; viii, 201-296; viii, 297-392. 8vo.

REPORT OF THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COLORADO BAR ASSOCIATION, held at Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 1 and 2, 1903. Denver, Col.: The W. T. Robinson Ptg. Co. 1903. pp. 194. 8vo.

THE CIVIL LAW IN AMERICA. Address by Charles F. Beach, Jr., at the St. Paul College of Law, Sept. 17, 1903. St. Paul: Pioneer Press. 1903. pp. 25. 8vo.